LIST OF THE INJURED.

An unknown woman, age twenty-two, German, jumped from the attle window to yard below; she was taken to the New-York Hospital; she is suffering from a fractured femier and fractured ribs; has burns on the right forwarm, and a lacerated wound on the left arm, and several contusions on the body. Her recovery is doubtful.

GEB, MARGARET, age thirty, German; married, and having two children; sister to Mrs. Winckel. She has been divorced from ner husband, who is now in Germany; sice was pleked up in her bedroom in an unconscious state, and is still unconscious. She is badly burned about the head and face, is suffering from internal injuries, and will not recover. She was taken to Believue Hospital.

WINCKEL, JOSEPHINE, age forty, German, wife of lessee. She is badly burned about the face, hands and arms, and was taken to No. 73 Fourth-st. Her injuries are not likely to prove faint.

and was taken to No. 75 Fourth-St. Her injuries are not likely to prove fatai.

NCKEL, WILLIAM, age forty, German, lessee of the hall.

He was badly burned about the nead, face and hands.

He was taken to Eclievae Hospital, and in all prob-

ability will recover. Within six minutes after the hospital received notice Bellevue Hospital had four ambutances on the spot The three women who jumped from the attle window had been carried into the saloon at No. 17 Third-st., and Surgeon Woodbury arrived were on the floor. Teresa Erhardt was found to be the body was at once conveyed to the Morgue. One was bleeding profusely from a wound in the arm. The whole of the flesh of the fore-arm was forn from the cibow to the wrist, and when she was found lay in the paim of her hand. The wound was carefully bandaged, but shortly after the woman reached Bellevue Hospital it was found necessary to amputase the arm. During the operation she did not recover consciousness. Another, who was taken to the New-York Hospital. has several ribs fractured, and Dr. Markol, the house surgeon, who has the case under his charge, gives

little hopes of her recovery. She was debrious nearly all day, and continually screamed for water. About when she appeared a little quieter, she questioned with regard to her relatives, Michealis, living at No. 81 Delancey-st. A tele gram was sent to that address, but was returned with the notification that no such person was known in the neighborhood. She is very little burned and her face has entirely escaped, and it is supposed that her fructures were occasioned by a wire that stretches across the yard with which she came into contact in her fail from the window. DESCRIPTIONS BY EYE-WITNESSES.

The story of this awful leap for life is best told in the words of the horrifled persons who witnessed it. Mrs. Cor roty lives on the second floor of No.19 East Third-st., and her sitting-room window overlooks the yard into which the women jumped from the burning building, Taking a TRIBUNE reporter to this window, she said:
"See that pool of blood? That is where the pool

things came down-right there, They lay on that spot. Oh, it was frightful!"

"Did you actually see them jump!"
"Did I! Yes, and I'll never forget it. And their screams-I can't get them out of my head. It was about half-past 5 this morning when we heard screams. I told my husban to get up and we opened the window and saw all that house was on fire. Fire was coming through all the windows and the three girls stood at the top ones. " Dear me," I said, "there is no help for the poor girls"; and just as I said that, one jumped. I shat my eyes; I did not know what to do or or where I was. Then I looked again and just then another jumped and the scream sh gave-oh! such a scream. But the first didn't make any noise; she just lay quiet. At the same time the tuffe one jumped, and she grouned badiv. The last one fell on the wire rope, and it cut her terribly. The flames followed them when the windows opened. They had to push the windows out. It was too you cannot see it, sir, but I can I can see it now. I shall always see it." And the portly German woman's face blanched with horror as she clasped her hands and gazed as if fascinated on the spot where the girls had fallen.

At this point her husband came in and took up the tory. "When I saw them jump," he said, story. with a face that had not even then lost its horror-stricken expression, "I rushed downstairs, and battered down the door leading to the yard. One of the poor things was lying on the flags. I lifted her head, but I feit she was dead, so I put her down again. Then I took hold of the arm of the one who was screaming so, but she screamed more, so thought her arm was may be broken, and let her be. was a very nervous man then, and did not know what to do. I knocked at the back doors of Fourth-st., but could make no body hear. Then I saw the flames again and remembered my two babies, and run upstairs to wake them. got them in the street with my wife, and I met a fireman. I told bits, and he went into the yard and the girls were carried out. Two of them when they jumped jumped, straight out and one caught the wire and tumbled right over and fell on the ground in a heap. Another just pushed out the window -that was the second one-and put her hand out and came right down. She didn't jump a bit. But she turned over as she came near the ground and fell on her side. The first one jumped right down, and she never jumped, either.

THE ESCAPE OF A BUSBAND AND WIFE. Mr. and Mrs. Winckel appear to have escaped in an atood in the midst of the flames, in a fourth story room, watching the efforts of the firemen below to reach him. His wife, he believed, had escaped, but his little nephew, whom he dearly loved, having had no children of his own, lay at his feet dying. His sister-in-law also had mecumbed to the suffocating smoke, and was crouching in a corner of the room moaning most piteously. She held the boy in her arms until she believed him dead, and then swooned away. Winckel raised her from the floor, and she recovered consciousness. She then stood by his side until her feet were terribly burned, and then retired to a corner, while be, with strained gaze, peered through the blinding smoke, counting the very seconds that must clapse before assistance could reach them. His face was scorched, his fingers were burned nearly off, yet he still retained ousness, and even presence of mind, and hoped to mave those who were with him. At last the firemen were able to cut a hole through the roof over his head and he was saved. But the boy was already dead, and the woman is not expected to recover.

Charlotte Ritzert, a young woman living at No. 73 East Fourth-st., directly opposite to the Turn Hall, says that soon after 5 o'clock her sister went into the stree to purchase a morning paper, and noticed that the buildand informed the family, and when they returned to the street-door the flames were already lighting up the upper windows. At one of them stood Mrs. Wineke screaming for assistance. Shortly after the fire men came up and Mrs. Ritzert said to them several times, "Bring the burned people here." Mrs. Winckel, who was the first and placed on the parlor sofa. But although badly burned about the head and face she refused to lie down, but endeavored to get out into the street, and was con tinually screaming, " For God's sake save my people ! "Men, save my people ; my poor husband."

A TALK WITH MR. WINCKEL. n a TRIBUNE reporter called to see Mr

Winckel at Bellevue Hospital. His wounds had then been dressed, and morphine had just been administered to allay the pain. He is a powerfully built man, and bore his intense suffering with scarcely a groan. At first he was averse to speaking of the calamity but when the reporter said that he had seen Mrs. Winckle, and that she was not seriously injured, his tongue was freed at once.

Thank you for that news," he said, and he tried to open his eyes, on the lids of which were blisters as large

bed between 12 and 1 o'clock last night. I felt very much fatigued and went to bed, leaving my superinhave been sleeping for twenty minutes or half an hour, when I heard voices in the hall way. I got out of bed and didn't hear any more, and I thought it must be my sister-in-law, who was downstairs at the time, speaking to the little boy Willie. Then I fell asleep again, and woke up to bear a cry of 'fire.' When I opene the room door my wife and I looked right into the fire The whole place was blazing. We ran into the next room and called my sister-in-law, Mrs. Gerb, and the little boy. Then we started to get out. There was front of the door, on the stairs leading to the roof and the stairs leading down. There is a little hallway near the room we slept in, which is over Fourthhand the little boy up, but I could not; my hands and arms were so burned that I could not move them. So a fireman came in and lifted up the little boy first and then my sister-in-law, and I got out, too, somehow."

" Did you become unconscious then ?" " No, I never was unconscious all the while. It is m thorough belief that the fire was made to burn me and my family, although I have no suspicton that I could place on anyone. I never barmed anyone in the past to my knowledge. I have been rouning that place for eight years, and nobody ever said a word against me."

ACCOUNTS OF FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN. Foremen Speridan, of Company No. 25, which has ts engine house near the scene of the fire, said that when he arrived at Turn Hall the buildtog was lighted up by fire in the first three stories. Finding It all ablaze within, he ran to the nearest alarm-box and sounded a third alarm, thus calling out ten companies at once. His men burst in the panels of the front door and directed a stream of water upon the burning stairway. They fought the fire up for two stories, and it was then smotl reagont he are up for two stories, and it was the sales are ered out by other streams thrown from the roofs of neighboring houses. He thinks the fire must have storied from the lower part of the building. Sergennt Wesching, of the Seventeenth Precinct, said that when he heard the third alarm bell ring next door, announcing that there was a fire in Fourth-st, he immediately went out with all the members of his force, and

distely went out with all the members of his force, a arrived at the burning building almost as soon as t "When we had ascended to the reef of the adjoining had been we had ascended to the reef of the adjoining the mer

"When we had ascended to the rect of the actional building." he said, "the cries and ks of the men and women calling for help were awful to hear. Some of the fremen broke in the skylight and let down a ladder, and succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Winckel. I carried her down starrs and across the street to the house of a neighbor. I did not know at that they that she was burned at all. She said nothing about it, but was all the while calling for her husband and beaceehing me to save him."

THE BUILDING AND ITS OCCUPANTS. The Turn Verein building has a front of fifty feet. was built in 1870 by the society, which had previous occupied the hall in Orchard-st. The cost of the build and fixtures was \$151,000, and an ex-trustee said yes terday that the Seamen's Savings Bank holds a more gage of \$60,000 on the property. Adjoining the building on the west side was a smaller building, a part of the same property, and occupied in the upper stories by lodgers, and in the first story by a German-American school. The two buildings are connected by doors, and it was through one of these doors that Mrs. Winckel escaped. The Tarn Verela building proper extends from

it was through one of these doors that Mrs. Winckel escaped. The Turn Verein building proper extends from Fourth-at, to Third-st. The lower floor on Third-st is the gymnasium of the society. Above the gymnasium are the school-rooms of Primary School No. 6. From the upper floor one can enter the garret in the north end of which the fire raged so flere-iv. An old bell, captured from the Court-house at Hampton, Va., hangs in one end of the garret.

The Turn Verent Seciety is about thirty years old, and its object is the literary and social enjoyment of its 400 members. The president is M. Henschel, and the vice-president is M. Pennecke. The society owned a ilorary of about 3,000 cooks, many of which were destroyed, as the fire broke out at the fect of the stairs which were next to the library-room. William Winckel has been in charge of the building since the society took it. He leases many of the rooms, and sub-iets the bar and eatering privileges. He employed the servants who slept in the garret to aid him in this work.

Among other societies in the building were the Schillerbund Benevolent Association, the New-York Singing Academy, the Elechenkrarz, the Landwehr Society and several lodges of the Odd Fellows. Most of these suffered small losses on furniture, chiefly day age by water. The building itself was damaged, according to the estimates of the officers of the Turn Verein, to the amount of between \$20,000 and \$25,000. It was insured for \$80,000 in surance on his furniture, divided among the City, Sterling and Commercial insurance companies.

A me-ting of the Turn Verein was held last evening

divided among the City, Sterling and Commercial Insurance companies.

A meeting of the Turn Verein was held last evening at No. 74 East Fourthest, when the result of the fire was discussed. The society decided to pay the expense of burying those of the dead who had no relatives or friends, and passed a vote of thacks to the Ascheubrodel and B-ethoven Societies for the invitations extended by them to the Turn Verein to use their halls until their own is repaired. The matter of the schools was then considered, and it was believed that the rooms used by the public school in Third-st, would certainly be ready for use to-day, as they had only been anmaged by water, and that the rooms used by the German school would be ready within two or three days.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT NEWARK. ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE CELLULOID MANU-FACTURING COMPANY DESTROYED-FIVE LIVES LOST-THREE PERSONS INJURED-CAUSE OF THE

DISASTI R. An explosion occurred at the works of the celluloid Manufacturing Company, at Ferry and Ash bridge-sts., in Newark, shortly after 10 o'clock ble loss of life, and the partial destruction of one of the company's buildings by fire. The disaster is similar to that which took place at the works of the same compan in Mechanic-st., Newark, two years ago, when the build

ings of the company were totally destroyed.

The explosion was in the converting-room, a large one story building detached from the main works. At the time it occurred there were in the room about twenty men and boys, who had only work yesterday morning after gone to ing idle two weeks. A large and powerful man named Frederick Stites was busy at one of the grinding machines, and near him was a boy, fifteen years old, named William Findes. At halfthe explosion machine where Siltes was, and almost instantly the whole interior of the room was in flames. The report startied the neighborhood, and persons liv ing near the factory state that immediately afterward they saw the flames issuing from the windows and the employes either rushing from the doors or leaping from the windows. An alarm of fire was sounded from a fire box near by and a portion of the fire department respond ed; but the flames having gained considerable headway, and threatening the main buildings, which were filled with inflammable material, a general alarm was sounded, and through the efforts o the firemen the fire was confined to the converting-room building, which was entirely destroyed with all its con

tents.

The alarm and the rumors that a number of men had been killed, attracted several thousand excited persons to the scene, most of them coming out of the neighbor ing factories. It was soon ascertained that been seriously injured, their three men had names being Elmer Bogart, Horace Pierce and Spencer Atwood. The two first mentioned were taken to a neighboring saloon and were quickly attended by physicians. Pierce presented a sickening specele, his face, bands, legs and body being so terribly burned that the flesh peeled off in strips, He lived in Pacific street, but was taken to St. Barna bas's Hospital. He died at 10 o'clock last night.

bas's Hospital. He died at 10 o'clock last night. Bogort was also fatally burned. He lives at No. 54 Blum street, and was also taken to 8t. Barnabas's Hospital. Spencer Alwood had been injured by jumping from a window and striking upon his nead, lie also received a bad wound in the groin. He died in ten minutes after he was removed. Stephen W. Wade, sixteen years old, hving at No. 671 Springfield-ave., was badly burned about the arms. Edmund Blum, another employe, was fearfully burned from the waist up, and was removed to 8t. Michael's Hospital.

The belief that several of the employes had perished in the flames quickly led to an examinating of the runs, and in an hour the firemen came upon a blackened trunk, which was recognized as the body of a boy named William Findes. The legs were burned off, and so were the arms up to the elbows, while the face was unrecognizable. Underneath this body lay that of Frederick Sities, which was a shaneless and charred mass. It was said that when the explosion took place Sities snatched up the boy with the purpose of escaping with him from the building, but was overcome by the flames. He is sa. 'a bave been crushed to the floor on his way out by some failing bales of paper.

Shortly afterward the body of Charles Gates was tound near where the others were recovered, and this, too, was burned in a sh-cking manner. The excitement in the floor on his way out by some failing bales of paper.

Shortly afterward the body of Charles Gates was found
near where the others were recovered, and this, too, was
burned in a shocking manner. The excitement in the
neighborhood was micease waite the bodies were being
taken out. The widest rumors prevailed throughout

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER. An official of the company, being interrogated as to the cause of the disaster, said that it was impossible to

tell with accuracy, yet it probably worked. This ma at the machine where chine is used for mixing and grinding material. There was undoubtedly an explosion of gas, but what produced it is yet to be found out. I probably arose from the vapor of acobol, and from the material used in the manufacture. What the material was, it seemed impossible to learn.

WHAT THE WORKMEN SAY. One of the workmen employed in the building at the time of the disaster said the explosion occurred at one of the grinding machines at the cast end of the room Almost immediately the whole interior of the room which contained stocks of celluloid and crude materials, was in flames. He followed the example of A;wood and sprang out the window, jumping over the latter's body, which was prostrate on the pavement, Assistant Engineer Cook, of the Fire Department

hallway near the room we slept in, which is over Fourthst, by which we can get into my own building. No.

64. We came to the door at the end of this hallway and
my wife get through. I don't know how it happened, but
the door fell to behind her, and I could not open it any
more. I struggled some time, and there was such an
intense fire that it burned my hands and face right up,
and once when I touched the door my nails came right
off. They were burned right off. I had to retrace my steps
to my bedroom, and there I took my sister-in-law and the
little boy, and on the way he fell senseless. I loved him
like a little son, but he's gone now. When we got into
the room I stood at the window and watched the firemen. Then my sister-in-law gave up. After
a bit the firemen got on the roof and cuts a hole in it
through which they passed a ladder to us. I tried to stated that when he arrived on the spot in answe

doubtful whether the fire could be prevented from com-municating to the main building adjoining.

THE COMPANY'S LOSS NOT SERIOUS. The damage to the company is about \$10,000. The in-surance is about 10 per cent of the less, and the policies are distributed for small amounts among local and foreign companies.

ATWOOD SPENCER M., age twenty-two years; lived at No. 124 Haisey-st. and is supposed to have died from concussion of the brain resulting from his fall when he leaped through the window. He had been employed in the works about two years. Finder, William, was a boy fiften years old, living in Springfield-we. His body was birned to a crish. Pierce, Horace O., age sixteen years, living at No. 86 Findinests, was also removed to St. Barunbas's Hespital. He died at 10 o'clock tast night.

STITES, FREDERICK, twenty-six years of age, and unmarried, lived in Roselle, N. J. His body was found beside that of the boy William Finder, whom he had vainly tried to resens.

GATES, CHARLES, was a married man, age fifty years, and the father of three children, His body was also completely charred by the fance. He tived at Market and Ferguson-six, and had only been employed in the factory some three months. LIST OF THE DEAD.

LIST OF THE INJURED. BLUM, EDMEND, twenty years of age, living in Newton, N. J. He was severely burned, but the physicians at St. Michael's Hospital, to which he was removed, say that be may recover if he has not inhaled the flames.

flames.

Bogarr, Elmer, eighteen years old, of No. 54 Blumet,
was removed to St. Earnabas's Hospital. He is shockingly burned about the head, face and arms. Little
hope of his recovery is given.

WADE, STEPHEN W. fitteen years old, of Irvington, N. J.,
received accorni painful burns, but was able to return to his hope. His injuries are not thought to be
serious.

Both Wade and Pierce had brothers employed in the actory who escaped without infury.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY. The officers of the Colinloid Manufacturing Company are Thomas Edson, president; John A. Bartow, vicepresident; and M. C. Leffricks, treasurer and secretary, John W. Hyat is the engineer of the works, and

brother is in charge of the branch factory in Paris. A similar accident occurred on September 9, 1876, when the company's works were situated in Mechanic st., between Broad and Mulberry-sts. The explosio was occasioned by the over-heating of a quantity of ceiluloid in process of manufacture. The two upper stories of the building, which was four stories in helpth, were blown up into the air, and foll with a loud crash that was heard for many blocks. About forty men were employed at the works at the time, but the majority of them had left the building before the accident occurred. Of those who were on the premises one man was instantly killed and thirteen wounded. The tire which followed the explosion communicated replied to the adjoining building, and a conflagration resulted. was occasioned by the over-heating of a quan

#### OTHER FIRES.

PLANING MILL BURNED. A LOSS OF \$35,000-ORPHAN ASYLUM ENDAN-

GERED. Flames were discovered about 6 o'clock last evening bursting from the first story windows of Ira E. Doying's planing mill, at Nes. 191 and 193 East Seventy-sixth-st., and, sithough two alarms were sent out the whole interior of the building was ablaze before the firemen could get a stream of water through the windows. The building was fifty feet deep and three stories high. All the workmen had left for their homes. It is believed that the flames started in the engine room in the basement. The firemen obtained control of the fire after an hour's stubbern fight, and kept the flames from extending to the adjoining buildings. The mill was entirely destroyed.

entirely destroyed.

Directly in the rear of the burned building was the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, fronting on Seventy-seventh-st. About 180 children and thirty attendants were in the asylum when the fire broke out in the planing mill. There was some excitement among the women and children, but the police preserved excellent order, and no person was injured. Adjoining the mill, at No. 180 East Seventy-sixth-sh, was a four-story brick building occupied as an industrial school for the brick building occupied as an industrial school for the asvium. Eighteen boys were at work in the printing office and shoe-shop, but they aid left the building qui

City.

The losses by the fice were estimated as follows: I. E. Doying, building \$8,000, stock and machinery \$20,000; William Stead, carpet cleaner, on top floor, \$2,000: J. C. Davis, scroll maker, in basement, \$5,000; total, \$35,000. The losses were partly covered by insurance.

LOSS OF \$3,000 IN BROOKLYN. A fire occurred at 7 a. m. yesterday in the frame house, No. 92 Forty-second-st., Brooklyn, and extended to the adjoining houses. The losses amount to \$3,000.

ARSON SUSPECTED AT RED BANK, N. J. RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5 .- More evidence as been obtained by the police, making it almost certain that the origin of the recent dispatrous fire was the work of an incendiary. All the insurance companies ent their New-York agents here to-day. Naftal, to clothier, in whose store the fire began, courts investigated the courts in the cour

AT SOUTH CARVER, MASS -LOSS \$60,000. Boston; Jan. 5 .- The Jenkins Manufacturing Company's braid-mid, etc., at South Carver, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss. \$60,000 to \$70,000. Insur-ance, \$40,000, divided among lifteen companies.

AT PHILADELPHIA-LOSS, \$16,000. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The yarn manufactory of Pollock & Woltzeneroft wa this morning to the extent of about \$16,000.

# SHOT BY A BARTENDER.

TRYING TO BEAT DOWN THE DOOR OF A LIQUOR SHOP-DANGEROUS RESULT TO A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABLE FAMILY.

Several young men under the influence of inquor entered the saloon of Julius Bruce, at No. 52 West Thirty-first-st., early last evening, and after drinking at the bar, created a disturbance by breaking the furniture and hurling beer glasses at the head of Thomas Guillemot. the bartender. Guillemot sent a district messenger to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, informing Can. ain Berghold that the saloon was in the possession of a crowd of assassins," but when two officers arrived at the saloon the young men had gone away. Later in the evening the young men returned to the saloon, but were locked out by the partender. They went to a rear door and were attempting to batter it down when Gullieno caught up a revolver from the bar and fired. One of the young men was wounded in the neck and and were attempting to batter it down when Guillemot caught up a revolver from the bar and fired. One of the young men was wounded in the neck and bis companions made their escape as quickly as possible. Captain Berghold found the wounded man in the office of a physician near the saloon. The pistolian had entered the left side of the neck and had lodged near an artery causing a dangerous wound. The physician said it would be fatal to nrobe for the builtet and advised that the man be sent to a hospital. The young man gave his address as Edward Jex of No. 24 West Ninth-st. The Police said he was the son of the wealthy real estate agent whose office is at No. 1,235 Broadway. He refused to explain how he came to receive his wound, and Captain Beyhold sent him to the New-York Hospital as a orisoner. Guillemot, the bartender, was locked up after he had made a statement of the shooting. The police were locking last night for the friends of young Jex who had participated in the attack on the saloon.

# AN UNEXPLAINED EXPLOSION.

No explanation of the explosion which ocsurred at 10:30 p. m. Sanday night, in Forty-second-st., between Broadway and Sixth-ave., has been found. The manholes of the sewer, the tops of which were blown off with great force and broken, were still uncovered yesterday morning, and the paving-atones in several places near Sixth-ave, were dis-Several men were put to placed. Several men were put to work by the Metropolitan Gas Company, whose mains are laid through Forty-secounset, to discover if there were any leaks in the pipes. The superintendent stated last evening that no leaks of any consequence had been found. It is supensed that a large quantity of sewer gas had accumulated with some of illuminating gas and been ignited by a cigar or match thrown by accident through an aperture in one of the man noice.

# A BRIDGE NOT TO BE WELL SPOKEN OF.

The temporary bridge over Newtown Creek, between Brooklyn and Blissville, in use by order of the Supervisors of Kings and Queens Countles, while a new ron one is building, went down yesterday afternoon from one is building, went down yesterday afternoon while a four-horse truck, upon which were 700 pointed of ground somes, was passing over it. The horses, truck and driver were precipitated into the stream. One horse was drowged. The truck was owned by John Ward, No. 10 Greenwich-st., New-York.

# BUITS SENT TO KINGS COUNTY.

The place of trial of the suits respecting the ownership of the Coney Island lands, argument in regard to which has been heard in Rochester, where the claimants live, has been changed from Monroe to Kings County.

# TOO FREE USE OF A CLUB.

Detective Short and Holland, upon orders of Coroper Nolan, arrested a hilip Wilbur yesterday afternoon. It appears that on February 12, 1879, in an altercation with Thomas Conners, of No. 483 Firstst, Wilbur struck Conners with a club upon the head. He was arrested but was released upon bail to await the result of Conner's injuries. The latter lingered, however, until last Friday when he died.

# AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Ann Bazzio, age thirty-one, of No. 287 Bondst., attempted suicide in Gowanus Canal, at Secondst. last evening. She was prevented by passers-by. She gave as her reason that she had been illtreated by her husband.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

GREAT LAW SUITS POSTPONED. THE SUPREME COURT WISHES TO WAIT FOR A FULL BENCH-LE DUC CALLING FOR A TEA FARM-

Chief-Justice Waite announced yesterday that the Supreme Court would not advance the legal-tender or any other important political cases on the calendar, but would wait until there should be a full bench before going on with those suits. Commissioner Le Due is preparing estimates of the expense of a tea farm. The announcement by the Birector of the Mint on the 1st instant of the value of foreign coins in American money is going to act to the disadvantage of American ships of war abroad. Western men are press ing for a law authorizing the sale of the publie timber lands.

DELAY IN THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES. THE SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO ADVANCE THEM ON THE CALENDER UNTIL JUSTICE HUNT'S SEAT

IS FILLED. Washington, Jan. 5 .- This afternoon Chief-Justice Waite announced the decision of the Sapreme Court upon the motion recently made by Senator Edmunds to advance the case of Augustus D. Juillard against Thomas S. Greenman, This is generally known as the legal-tender case, and now stands No. 779 on the calendar. The motion was denied.

Motions to advance upon the docket of the Court several other important cases, which cannot in the usual course of procedure be reached in two or three years, were also denied.

The Chief-Justice took occasion to say that the Court would hereafter refuse to grant all motions to advance cases involving important Constitutiona questions until they can be heard by a full bench This decision may be taken perhaps as an indica-

tion that the Court already finds itself evenly d vided upon the questions presented by the State Rights and Federal Elections Laws cases from Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Maryland, now pending, and that it wishes to postpone, if possible, until Justice Hunt's seat shall be filled, the consideration of any more questions upon which its component members are ikely to stand four against four.

The refusal of the Court to advance the legal-tenderense does not necessarily postpone its consideration, however. Under the provisions of Rule 20 of this court, if counsel on both sides agree to forego the privileges of oral argument, and submit their case upon printed briefs, they may bring it before the Court at any time within the first ninety days of the Court at any time within the first ninety days of the term without reference to its place upon the docket. It is doubtful whether counsel in the present case will avail themselves of this privilege, because the Court has expressed its disinclination to consider the question until the argument can be heard by a full bench. It is more likely that the case will be dropped until Justice Hunt's seat shall be filled and that the motion to advance will then be renewed. that the motion to advance will then be renewed, that the motion to advance will then be removed.

There is another legal-tender case on the docket
of the Court, viz: Samuel Welch arainst the town
of Stafford, an appeal from the Supreme Court of
New-Hampshire. This, it is understood, is a realnot an agreed—case, and is one which came up
naturally in the course of a bona fide business
transaction. It stands later on the docket than the
Juillard-Greenman case, but no steps have as yet
been taken to bring it forward.

A CALL FOR A TEA FARM.

COMMISSIONER LEDUC COMES FORWARD AGAIN WITH HIS NEW IDEA-ESTIMATES OF COST PREPARING.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Commissioner LeDue is making estimates, which he proposes to submit to Congress, for the establishment of an experimental tea farm, probably in South Carolina. The Commissioner says that nearly every attempt that has been made in the direction of tea culture within the lines of latitude where it is expected that the tea plant will grow has been successful, and that there s no fault to be found with the quality of the article produced. The cultivation of tea in British India was begun by the establishment of Government al tea farms. Individual tarmers went into the business extensively as soon as the Government showed them the way. It has also been successfully demonstrated in India that Chineseor Indian chear abor is not essential, because machinery of a variety of forms has been put into successful opera-tion, by means of which ten is prepared for the mar-ket with only a fraction of the manual labor re-quired by the Chinese process, and with results in every way as desirable.

A PUZZLE IN THE VALUES OF COINS. THE NEW BATING OF THE MEXICAN DOLLAR ONE

HUNDRED AND ONE AND A HALF CENTS CAUS-ING CONCERN TO THE NAVY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-An Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, requires "That the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the

values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury." The estimated value of certain foreign coins is

sued by countries where the silver standard prevails for the year 1879 was as follows in United States money : Mexico, dollar, 101.5 cents; Central America, Ecuador and Peru, dollar or peso, 93.5 cents. The estimated value of the same coins for the year 1880, according to a circular just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, is 90.9 cents for the Mexican and 83.6 cents for the other pieces. This difference results from the fact that this year, for the first time the American gold dollar has been taken as the standard by which to measure all foreign coins. The Director of the Mint says that he cannot do otherwise than this, because if he should undertake to use a silver standard he would not know which to take, the trade dollar, subsidiary coins or the standard silver dollar, and that a fair construction of the law would not permit him to estimate foreign silver coins at a higher rate than the

gold value of the bullion which they contain. A practical difficulty has arisen, however, which was not foreseen at the time the new estimation was proclaimed. The yearly estimates of the value of foreign coins by the Director of the Mint govern all disbursing officers of the Navv on foreign stations. In Japan, China, and at the stations in South and Central America, as well as in Mexico, the Mexican dollar is the coin in common use, and the disburse ments by naval officers there are in this kind of money. Gold drafts are sold by those officers, and the proceeds converted into Mexican silver dollars If, therefore, a naval paymaster, say with the South American squadron, has a gold draft for \$10,000 issued to him to pay the officers and seamen of his fleet, he might sell it at par and buy Mexican dollars at the same rate, but when he had done so his \$10,000 would have dwindled to \$9,000 according to the estimate placed on the Mexican dollars by the Director of the Mint,

The expenditures on account of the Naval Service in the countries above mentioned amount to about \$3,000,000 a year. This sum in Mexican dollars would amount, according to the Treasure estimate of the value of those come, to only \$2,727,000, leaving a deficiency of \$273,000 for a single year. How the difficulty will be adjusted remains to be seen.

TIMBERED LANDS. WESTERN MEN IN PAVOR OF SELLING THEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The Public Lands Com nission has completed the first draft of a bill to regulate the survey, classification and sale of the public lands. Testimony and a report will accompany the bill, making about 700 printed pages The draft of the proposed bill is now undergoing : thorough discussion and revision. The subject under discussion to-day was timbered lands. It is understood that the testimony taken and the opinions gathered in the Western Territories by memhers of the Commission last Summer largely pre ponderate in favor of the survey and sale of all the timbered lands of the Government to private indi

KEARNEY AT THE CAPITAL.

party, and says the Greenbackers, Workingmen and Nationals will never fly as a tail to any party's

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES. MR. WASHBURN OF MINNESOTA LIKELY TO BE COUNTED OUT-HISTORY OF THE BISBEE-HULL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- One of the most important outested election cases soon to come before the House for its consideration is the Minnesota case of Dennelly against Washburn. If the seat now occupied by Mr. Washburn is given to Mr. Donnelly, it will give the Democrats one majority in the Minnesota delegation. By actual count Mr. Washburn has a majority of about 2,300 over his opponent, but it is probable that the case will be decided against him. The case will be opened next Wednesday, when George W. Julian, of Indiana, will appear for Mr. Donnelly. Mr. Washburn will be represented by an able lawyer from Minneapolis.

A case of much interest is the Bisbee-Hull con-test. The argument in this case will be opened be fore a sub-committee on the 14th inst. This contest, like all recent ones in that State, hangs upon the relations between the Returning Board, the Su preme Court and the Governor. The State Canvassing Board, finding that Mr. Bisbee would inevitably be elected, threw out a county on the pretext that there were no precinct returns. It was afterward ascertained that the Judges destroyed these returns for the express purpose of allowing the Board to raise this issue. It is known that Mr. Bishee had a majority, not only in the precinct in question, but in the county, so that if the precinct alone had been thrown out Mr. Bisbee would still have been elected. As the vote of the district was canvassed, Mr. Hull got a majority of 12. Mr. Bisbee, therefore, applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to have the county canvassed. This was done, and the Governor was ordered by the Court to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Bisbee. The Governor referred the matter to the Attorney-General, but after that officer had given an opinion favorable to Mr. Bisbee, the Governor still refused to issue the certificate. This is in brief, the history of the case, and if it were decided on its merits Mr. Bisbee would undoubtedly secure his seat.

The Democrats on the committee will of course take the ground that the Supreme Court had no power to order the Canvassing Board to make a reount. Strange to say, this opinion is shared by the only Republican member of that court. There is not much doubt that the decision of this case will go against Mr. Bisbee. The following letter, written by Mr. Hull to a member of the Canvassing Board, will illustrate the shifts to which he was willing to resort in order to defeat his opponent:

Mr. Nat. Poyntz.

Mr Dear Sir: I have a telegram saying that Bisbee's majority is 941. Orange, Volusia, Brevard and Dade to hear from. This telegram is dated 7th, at 7 n. m., which is the latest news. Now, as Orange and Volusia only gave me 740. I lack a few over 200 to come from Brevard and Dade. Can these 200 be had? Will it do any good for you to go to Brevard! I would give anything if this c'ald be accomplished. The cost of the trip is of no consideration with me. Think of it. Your friend, FORT REID, Nov. 8, 1878. Friend,
P. S.—I am very much mortifled at the vote of Orange
and Volusia. If they had half performed their duty I
should have been O. K.

ACCUMULATED PENSION CLAIMS. A SMALL INCREASE OF THE CLERICAL FORCE TO BE REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE-THE NUMBER OF CASES GROWING LARGER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has unanimously agreed to report a bill giving 80 additional clerks to the Pension office, 40 to the Surgeor-General's office and 30 to the Adjutant-General's office. As the present force of the Pension office is about 500 persons, and this number of experienced clerks is only able to do an amount of work in a given period equal to one-third of that which comes in during the same period, very little relief can be expected from 80 inexperienced clerks. There is an impression abroad that the time which has elapsed since the close of the war has been sufficient to enable all or nearly all persons entitled to pensions to file their claims, and that the number of new cases oming to the office should be growing smaller. As further time clapses the records of the Peusion office prove the contrary to be the case, and that the liberalizing tendency of Congress in regard to pensions, with the activity and ingenuity of the ension claim agents, is causing the number of new invalid claims to be increased from week to week. The following table gives the number of original invalid and widows' claims filed each week since

December 1: Week ending Invalid, (Widow, 1.952 404 1.926 407 2.406 544 2.700 649 3,435 885 December 6. December 13. December 20. December 27.

Meanwhile the claim agents are organizing and moving in solid phalanx upon Congress to prevent any reorganization of the pension system, and to obtain, if possible, still more liberal appropriations, of which they propose to be the distributors. A leading Southern member of the House Appropriations Committee was recently asked why it was his committee, so careful and economical in all other matters, threw the doors wide open for any other matters, threw the doors wide open for any scheme in the way of granting pensions which might be proposed. "It is an outrage," he said in reply, and three-quarters of the members of either house will admit it to be so if you go to them privately; but we of the South feel a delicacy about the matter, and don't think it is our place to take the lead in opposition, while none of the Northerners of either party seem to dare to do it. There is an excellent opportunity," he continued, "for some Northern Republican to make his mark. He would find plenty of followers. All these millions spread broadcast by Rice's bill, and other projects of the kind, are simply paid out for votes, and I don't believe either party has gained a single point by the operation."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS. FALLING OFF IN THE TOBACCO, HAY AND OAT

CROPS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The December crop re port of the Department of Agriculture states that preliminary investigation points to an increase of 12 per cent in the area sown in Winter wheat There are general complaints of the ravages of the Hessian fly in the early sown crops. and of the drought hindering germination in the late sown. Yet the crop starts out on the whole under prospects considerably above the average, especially in the large Winter wheat States. The total tobacco crop of 1879 is estimated at 384,059,659 pounds, valued at \$21,545,591; in 1878 the product was 392,546,700 pounds, valued at \$22,137,428. The total product of the oat crop is estimated at 364,253,000 bushels; last year the product was 413,578,000 bushels. The total potato crop is estimated at 181,369,000 bushels. The area in Winter rye has fallen off about 3 per cent from last year. The condition of the crop is, on the whole, about average. The hay crop is about 10 per cent less than that of 1878.

THE WAR AGAINST LOTTERIES. HOW THE CASE NOW STANDS-THE OBJECTS OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, |

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-The report of the decision of the District Court on Friday in the Louisiana Lottery suit is published in many newspapers in such a way as to lead to the belief that, so far as it goes, it is favorable to the lottery people. This is entirely incorrect. In the first hearing of the case the lottery people were able to avoid an adverse decision of the Court only by beating a hasty retreat. In the question just argued, the Postmaster-General appeared by counsel, but did not demur or file any answer to the bill of the lottery company. The outcome was simply a refusal of the Court to grant the injunction asked for. But the action was not final. It will come next before the full District Bench, when the Postmaster-General will make a formal answer or demurrer to the bill of the lottery people. The chief aim of the lottery company seems to be to avoid the moral effect of an adverse decision by the Courts.

Considerable misapprehension exists in regard to this city to-night to attend the National Greenback
Labor Convention, which meets here on Thursday.
He is opposed to a fusion of any kind with any what the Postmaster-General is seeking to accom-

to have the laws so amended as to enable him to to have the laws so amended as to enable him to stop private letters to acyone. He recommends that newspapers that advertise lotteries shall not be accorded the privilege of the mail, and that the laws already in force regarding "fraudulent" lot-teries be so amended as to cover all lotteries.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1880.

The Consul at Sydney, New South Wates, reports that some distress exists there owing to a lack of employ-

The American Consul-General tu Canada reports that the trade of Canada with Great Britain fell off last year and the trade with America increased. The new tariff of the Dominton is expected to reverse this state of affairs.

Mr. A. P. Sprague, of the International Code Committee, has transmitted to Secretary Evarts the recent resolution of the committee relating to collisions at sea.

Mr. Evarts has submitted the matter to the President

for his action.

Council for plaintiff in the "Lo tery Mail" case of Dauphin against Key asked the court to-day to set an Dauphin against Key asked the court to-day to set an early day for hearing, as his client was injured by the delay. Chief Justice Carter stated that the case is an important one, and it had been decided to hear it with a full bench. It is probable that the hearing will begin on the 19th inst.

Commissioner Eaum received the following dispatch.

to-day from Andrew Clark, Collector of Internal Roye. nue at Atlanta, Ga.: "I have just seized three head of stock and a wagon engaged in removing lilleit whiskey from two illeit stills; have destroyed about 4,000 gal-lons of mash and beer, and arrested the operator of the still, after meeting with armed resistance."

#### NAFY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Assistant Engineer Geo. B Ransom is ordered to the Delaware Iron Works for special duty, and Passed Assistant-Engineer John F. Bingham to the Navy Yard, Boston. Passed Assist aut-Engineer Wm. H. Harris is detached from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service. Ensign Wm. B. Carpenter is detached from the United States ship Tennessee, and granted three months' leave of absence.
Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder, Passed Assistant-Engineers J. A. B. Smith, E. A. Magee and E. T. Phillippi, and Assistant-Engineer A. B. Willitts are ordered to hold the machine in readiness for sea service.
The United States ship Tallapoosa arrived at Beston from New-York yesteroay.

#### ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Jan. 5 .- Captain Wm. J. Volkmar, 5th Cavairy, is ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kap., report for duty as Aide-de-Camp on General Pope's staff. The leave of absence of Chaplain George G. Mul. lins, 25th Infantry, is extended six months. Loave of absence is granted to First Licatemant James Curry, 5th Artillery, for six months, with permission to apply for an extension of three months.

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The following busis ness was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

States to-day.

On modon of Enoch Totten, N. S. Jeffries, of Washington, was admitted to practice. No. 87.—William G. Polilips, appellant, agt. Benjamin F. Gilbert: appeal from the listnet of Columbia.—Reversed, and the case remanded with proper instructions: Justice Bradey delivered the opinion. No. 108.—George Watt, appellant, agt. P. 11. Starke; appeal from Virginia; Affirmes with costs. Justice Bradey delivered the opinion. No. 81. The United States, appellant, agt. Henry Chamorgas et al., No. 82. Henry Clamorgan et al., appellants, agt, the United States, and No. 93. Cyprian Clamorgaa, appellant, agt, the Cuited States, appeals from Missouri. These were three suits brought under the Acts of June 22, 1880, and June 10. 1873. to enforce a private claim to a trust of lan in the State of Missouri embracing, according to various estimate, from 38,000 to 1.800,003 acres, which is each to have been granted on the 3d of March, 1747, by the Spanish characteristics of the present claimants. The Court below rendered at decree that the Clumorgans recover from the calmate, from excess to 1,800,005 acres, which is said to have been granted on the 3d of March, 1747, by the Spanish Licetteanti-Governor of Upper Lomasana to one James Chamorran, ancestor of the present claimants. The Court below rendered a decree that the Clamorrans recover from the United States certificates for 9s, 136 acres of land, to be located on any part of the public domain, subject to private entry, in lieu of the original grant. This Court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Miller, holds that the documents, etc., upon which a claimant ander that law relies must have been completed during the time that the land was in actual possession of the Government, but, he is a superior of the control of the contr relies must have been completed during the time that the land was in actual possession of the Government; that the claim was in actual possession for the Government; that the claim was in actual possession for twenty years or note be one the suit is begun; and that the claim must be anutatine by a complete grain or by an order of survey duly executed, or by some other method of investine the original claimants with title through an actual or possible separation of the land granted from the public domain before the cession of such land to the United States. In the present case methor the claimant and any of their predecessors were ever in possession or the land. No survey of it was ever made for the purpose of locating it. There has never been any separation of it from the public domain. The Court bolds, therefore, that the claim of the Chamorram cannot be sustained. The decret of the District tourt is reversed and the causes remanded with directions to dismiss the position on use method with directions to dismiss the position of universed with costs and the cause remanded with directions to dismiss the position of Quincy plaintiff in error agt. S. Frank Hall et al. Reversed with costs and the cause remanded for further proceedings.—Josaice Swayne delivered the opinion. No. 128. for quincy points in the cause remained for further proocedings—Jostice Swayne delivered the opinion. No. 123.—
The Kentucky Improvement Company, planning in error, agt.
Chas. W. Siack, consolvered the opinion has been enough to the control of renner Jungment in copinion of the Court. Justice Cinferd delivered the opinion opinion of the Court. Justice Cinferd delivered the opinion. No. ost.—Lydia C. Hail, widow, etc., et al., appellabts, set Relwin Russell and wite, et al., appeal from Oregon, affirmed with costs; thief Justice delivered the opinion. The decision of the Court in the following cases we amnounced by the Chief Justice, no written opinions having becampropared: No. 114.—John G. Bigelow, plantiff in error, agt. Emma E. Frisk; in error to the court of the Duty-ted Columbia: ludgment affirmed of the Court in the following cases w a amounced by the Crepared: No. 114.—John 6. Bigelow, plantiff in propared: No. 114.—The Metropolitan W sinus Machine Wile costs. No. 117.—The Metropolitan W sinus Machine Company, plantiff in error, act. the American Newson of Company, plantiff in error, act. the American Stramous Company, from Rhode Is and; judgment affirmed with costs and interest. No. 131.—The third States, plantiff in error, act. the American Stramous Company; from Rhode Is and; judgment affirmed with costs and interest. No. 131.—The third States, plantiff in error, agt. G. L. Kimball, audinistrator, etc.; from Arkansas; judgment affirmed. No. 132.—The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, plaining in error, agt. the State of Tonnessee; judgment affirmed with costs and interests on the authority of "Railroad Company agt. Gaines." 97 U. S. 967. No. 216.—The United States, appealant, agt. Wm. B. Williams; appeal from the Cont of Claims.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by their Justice. No. 455.—Augustus Johan, appellant, agt. Wm. Divoli; appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed with costs (gninon by the Chief Justice. No. 759.—Joan R. Weatherby, plaintiff in error, agt. Mistiff a Bovie et al; in error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—Writ of error alemissed for want of principles of Louisiana.—Writ of error alemissed for want of principles of Louisiana.—Writ of error alemissed for want of principles of the Chief Justice. No. 278.—The National Bank of Genesee, plaintiff in error, agt. R. M. Whiney.—Motion to diamias usuled. No. 889.—The County Court of folla County, plaintiff nerror agt. the U. S. ex rei J. M. Douglass, and No. 869.—The National Bank of Genesee, plaintiff in error, agt. R. E. Lounes, and No. 1663.—anne agt. L. Mathews et. at on, motion of Mr. Garland dismissed. No. 1964.—C. Carrington jr. et al admires et. arge

# THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- A new term of the Court of Appeals will commence on Tuesday, January 13, 1880, which will be a motion day. The following is a list of the first lifty causes on the new calendar:

No. 1. McCarney agt. The People: No. 2. Ryan agt. The Péople; No. 3. The People ex rel. Cooper agt. Nicholle: No. 4. Cordell agt. The Now-York Central and Hudson Blyer Railroad Company; No. 5. Irving agt. Ranxine: No. 6. Jud-801 agt. Phillips; No. 4. Fordham agt. Hendrick son; No. 8. Fowner act. Cassidy: No. 9. Sheritan agt. Houghton; No. 10. Donglass agt. Concer; No. 4. Kelly agt. West; No. 12. Blossom act. Blossom; No. 13. Stillwell agt. Startwort: No. 14. Geery agt. Geory; No. 15, Warner agt. the Delaware. Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; No. 18. Pratt agt. Elkins; No. 19. Criffin agt. Winne. No. 23—Heynoids agt. Hobinson: No. 23—Grattan agt. the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; No. 22—Jones agt. Rott. No. 23—Abbolt agt. Johnstown and C. R. Couplany; No. 24—Fuller agt. Jownstown and C. R. Couplany; No. 24—Fuller agt. Jownstown and C. No. 25—Farker act. McCann; No. 26—Fuller agt. Jownstown and C. No. 27—Hart act. the Hudson River Bridge Company; No. 28—Soonlell act. Bostwick; No. 29—Ining agt. the National City Bank of Rrooklyn; No. 30—Pattison act. the Syraense National Bank; No. 51—Han agt. Saller; No. 34—How agt. Lovy; No. 35—Han agt. Saller; No. 35—How agt. Lovy; No. 35—Han agt. Saller; No. 36—How agt. Lovy; No. 37—Herska agt. berton; No. 36—Hershall No. 45.—MeVeany agt. the Mayor; No. 45—Han agt. Denawon; No. 45.—How agt. Hall; No. 45.—MeVeany agt. the Mayor; No. 44.—Honnel agt. Griswold; No. 45.—Halkey agt. Georgany; No. 46.—MeVeany agt. the Mayor; No. 48.—Heople ex rel. Hershall no. 48.—MeVeany agt. the Mayor; No. 44.—Honnel agt. Griswold; No. 45.—Blakey agt. Griswold; No. 45.—Blakey agt. Griswold; No. 45.—Blakey agt. Griswold; No. 45.—Blakey agt. Griswold; No. 45.—Raikey agt. Griswold; No. 45.—Naivad Company; No. Court of Appeals will commence on Tuesday, January 13, 1880, which will be a motion day. The following is

# SHOOTING BIRDS AND GLASS BALLS.

PAMRAPO, N. J., Jan. 5 .- A team of six nurksmen shot a march at twenty glass bails each at twenty-one yards here to-day. A large number of persons witnessed the sport. The N-w Jersey Team, which consisted of Messrs. Jarvis, Matt and Clergine, came out victorious over the New-York Team by a score of ROSELLE, N. J., Jan. 5 .- In a pigeon-shooting match

lingham rules, for \$75, William Hayles, of New-York, defeated George Dexter, of Jersey City, by the close score of 22 to 21. POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Seaside Pleasure

Club held its annual contest here to-day for the club's gold championship badge. The conditions were ten birds each, handicap rise, English rules. Thirteen gen-